



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom

IF YOU  
Make Your Sight Normal  
YOUR HEALTH WILL  
BE IMPROVED.  
N. LAZARUS,  
Optician,  
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 20,057

號七十五零二第

日二十月八年戌壬

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1922.

二拜禮

號三月十年一十國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH

## INTIMATION

A most Refreshing  
Drink for Summer

IS

MARTINI & ROSSI'S

ITALIAN

VERMOUTH

With Cold Water.

OF ALL DEALERS.

## GREENER GUNS.

The Far Eastern representative Messrs.  
W. W. GREENER, Ltd., 29, Pall Mall,  
London, is at present in Hongkong and all  
sportsmen are cordially invited to inspect  
a few sample models "Greener" Guns  
now being shown at our office.

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ARMS AND AMMUNITION  
STORE.

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Agents for W. W. GREENER, LTD.

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## FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Glass Etching, Sign-Board and  
Mirror Maker.  
Canton Marble in Various Shades.  
Photographic Goods of Every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing, Printing and Enlarging  
Undertaken.  
Telephone Central 1219.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON,

16, Morrison Hill Road.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE

Week Days	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes	
8.00 " " 10.00 " " 10 "	
10.00 " " 11.00 " " 15 "	
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 "	
12.30 p.m. " 2.00 " " 10 "	
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
Night Cars	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every 15 minutes	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car—12 midnight	
SUNDAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes	
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 "	
11.15 " " 12.00 noon " 15 "	
12.00 noon " 1.30 p.m. " 15 "	
1.00 p.m. " 4.00 " " 15 "	
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 "	
Night Cars	
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. every 30 minutes	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes	
11.45 p.m.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at  
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,  
Des Voeux Road.  
Season and punch tickets available for  
all cars, not already full, running at the  
time stated in the Company's time-tables,  
but not for special cars, can be obtained on  
application at the Company's Office. No  
Season ticket will be issued until payment  
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or  
Cheques or Compro Order represented  
Bank Notes.

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1922, until further Notice.  
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS															
Stations	Local	No. 12		No. 7		No. 6		Through Express		No. 12		No. 7		No. 6	
		Local	Exp.	Local	Exp.	Local	Exp.	Local	Exp.	Local	Exp.	Local	Exp.	Local	Exp.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	dep.							8.00							8.15
SHEN LUNG	dep.							8.15							8.30
Shen Chai	dep.														
Shen Chai	dep.	7.50		8.00		8.05		10.05		11.10		11.15		11.20	
Shen Chai	dep.	7.55		8.05		8.10		10.10		11.15		11.20		11.25	
Shen Chai	dep.	7.58		8.08		8.12		10.12		11.18		11.22		11.26	
Shen Chai	dep.	7.59		8.09		8.13		10.13		11.19		11.23		11.27	
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JOHN I.

# THORNYCROFT

AND CO., LTD.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS

London, Southampton and Basingstoke.

PASSENGER AND CARGO VESSELS OF ALL TYPES UP TO 6,000 TONS.  
OCEAN-GOING TUGS, MOTOR BOATS (SEA OR RIVER)  
UP TO 50 KNOTS.  
TURBINES AND RECIPROCATING MACHINERY AND PROPELLERS.  
MARINE AND STATIONARY OIL ENGINES  
8 TO 90 H.P.  
MOTOR VEHICLES 2 TO 6 TONS.  
WATER-TUBE BOILERS.

FOR QUOTATION, APPLY—  
10, KIUKIANG ROAD,  
SHANGHAI.

## Golf Hose

Our new stocks of Hose include all the newest patterns in light, medium and heavy weights. For looks, shapeliness and hard wear resistance they have no equal.

Prices range from \$4.50 to 10.50 per pair.

**MACKINTOSH**  
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Men's Wear Specialists.  
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BRANDIES.

"1875 VINTAGE"  
"GRANDE RESERVE"  
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THREE FAMOUS BRANDS

THREE REASONABLE PRICES.

GIVE US A CALL AND SAMPLE THEM FOR YOURSELVES.

CARTERS.

1A, CHATER ROAD (3rd floor).  
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# Safety First!!

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## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

Offer for your Consideration seven "safety first" reasons why you should store your Car with them.

NEW REINFORCED CONCRETE GARAGE  
COMMODOUS STORAGE FACILITIES  
PERFECTLY EQUIPPED REPAIR SHOP  
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CAREFUL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION  
HONEST WORKMANSHIP  
NO SUBSTITUTION OF PARTS

## Dragon Motor Car Co., Ltd.,

HONGKONG and KOWLOON.

Phones: Head Office, C. 482 & 3552; Service Station, C. 3950.

### THE FEAST OF ST. MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS.

SERMON AT ST. JOHN'S  
CATHEDRAL.

At St. John's Cathedral on Sunday morning, the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, preached from the text, "The Angels of God" (S. Luke xii. 9) the following sermon:—

To those who have only eyes to see the material things of the world September 29th is only a quarter day when certain payments are due, but to the faithful Churchman it is the feast of St. Michael and All Angels, the day when our thoughts are turned to the unseen hosts of beings who serve God in Heaven and by His appointment succour and defend us on earth. It is the day which reminds us of the reality of the unseen. The word Angel is derived from the Greek word for a messenger. Angels are not human beings. We must not confuse them with the spirits of the dead, or think that men and women ever become Angels, for they cannot. From beginning to end the Bible is full of the mention of Angels. When they appeared to men it was usually in human form, but in the story of Elijah they seem to have taken the form of ravens and of fiery horses. In the Old Testament they have many names. They are spoken of as "the Sons of God," "Sons of the Mighty," the Holy Ones, "Keepers," "Watchers" and as "the Hosts of Jehovah." In the book of Daniel we have two of them mentioned by name, Michael, the Chief of the Archangels, whose name means "Who is like God," and suggests the infinite difference between the highest of created beings and the Almighty Creator, and Gabriel whose name means "God is my strength" which also shows the dependence of Gabriel upon God.

In the books of the Apocrypha we have mention of other Angels by name, as Raphael and Uriel, also Jeremiah and Phaltiel. In the New Testament Gabriel announces to Zacharias the forthcoming birth of John the Baptist, and later he announces to the Virgin Mary that she is to be the mother of Our Lord. There is a good deal about Angels in the teaching of Jesus Christ. He tells us that they are of neither sex, that they are now superior to human beings, but that hereafter the righteous will be equal or even superior to them; that they carry the souls of the righteous to Paradise, and that they are so closely interested in mankind that they rejoice when a sinner turns from his sin and repents. Our Blessed Lord gave His sanction to the Jewish belief in Guardian Angels, and implied that the highest ranks of Angels are appointed to be the guardians of little children.

It is well for us sometimes to have our attention turned away from the material to the spiritual, and to be reminded that even here and now the greatest forces are not material but spiritual forces. It is good for us to realise that we are surrounded by unseen beings who, like ourselves, have been created by the one Almighty Father. We need not follow the blind rashness of Dionysius who gives particulars of the orders and offices of the Angelic host, and tells us all about them, but it is certainly well for us to be reminded sometimes of the Holy Angels. It is probably true that many Christians hardly ever think of the Angels, but those who do think of them receive help which they attribute to the Angels.

There is a tendency in some quarters to-day to belittle the unseen, and to try to represent the Christian religion as being chiefly a message for this world. But it is a great mistake to think that the world can ever be converted by a religion which is entirely of the world. Man has within him a spiritual nature which can never be wholly satisfied by the things of this world. The Catholic faith is intended to satisfy that spiritual nature by making real to the Christian the spiritual world, by directing our thoughts to God and the spiritual beings by whom we are surrounded. And we often see that those who give up the Faith fall into stupid superstitions, and attach importance to Magic and other puerile inventions. In fact one is often amazed at the foolish credulity in the occult shown by those who do not hold the Christian faith.

Michaelmas Day reminds us that there are vast hosts of spirits whom God has made who delight to do His will. But the Bible suggests that there are also other spirits who dispute His will and oppose it, and so there is a mighty conflict being waged between the forces of God and the forces of evil. It is a great battle of which we can see but a minute part, but we know that we have a part in that battle. The fight between good and evil is being waged by many beings in many places, and the thought that we are members of a vast army, ought to encourage us to put up a good fight and make us resolve that the position entrusted to us shall not be lost by our sloth or cowardice. The Angels are usually depicted in Christian Art as having wings, and this, of course, is not meant to be taken literally, but symbolises the swiftness with which they fly to perform the work allotted to them by God. So when we pray "Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven," we are thinking of the swift eagerness which the Angels display in doing God's will and are praying that we may show an equal zeal in performing that will on earth.

A study of the Angels and their duties shows us the importance of work. Our Lord teaches us that the very highest Angels, those who stand in the very presence of God, are given a task to perform and that task is not to guide the nations, not to protect and comfort the great ones

(Continued at foot of next column)

### U.S. IMMIGRATION LAWS. THE SMUGGLING OF CHINESE FROM CUBA.

WASHINGTON, August 21st.

Smuggling of aliens into the United States, particularly Chinese from Cuba, constitutes one of the most serious problems before the Department of Labour. Secretary Davis declared to-day in commenting upon efforts being made to secure closer co-operation between the Cuban Government and the United States. The Secretary expressed the hope that negotiations between the State Department and Cuba would tend to remove some of the obstacles confronting the immigration authorities of the Labour Department in dealing with smuggling operations.

The latest phase of the problem is understood to have resulted from a letter written to Secretary Hughes by Secretary Davis on August 3rd, stating that the Labour Department "has deemed it proper as well as advisable to present this matter (smuggling of Chinese from Cuba into the United States) for the consideration of your department with the request that, if you approve of that course, the American Minister at Havana, or other proper representatives of the Government, make appropriate representations to the Government of Cuba with the object in view of ascertaining if restrictions of a character which will serve to materially check the movement to that country of aliens of the Chinese race may not be imposed under the laws of that country."

Mr. Davis also suggested that the Cuban Government may be able to devise some plan whereby the departure from ports of Cuba of craft engaged in the smuggling of aliens to our coast and who are not, or may not be, eligible for admission may be materially checked. He said his Department was "very greatly concerned over the situation which now prevails on our southern Atlantic and Gulf coasts growing out of the smuggling over from Cuba of aliens in large numbers," and explained that "it seems to be the generally accepted view of persons in touch with the situation that virtually the entire present Chinese population of Cuba (except of course those who are engaged in business there) have the one thought uppermost in mind of gaining entry to the United States, which entry must necessarily be accomplished by unlawful means."

Secretary Davis declared the Labour Department "recently had a rather extensive investigation made into smuggling matters on Florida coast and its investigators spent some time in Cuba looking into the situation there." According to the best information available, the Secretary said, "there are now in Cuba 25,000 or 30,000 young Chinese, most of whom are without employment and apparently without immediate prospect of obtaining employment."

Calling attention to the movement across the United States from the Pacific Coast of larger numbers of Chinese "in transit" for Cuba, Mr. Davis explained to Secretary Hughes that "while the department could quite properly, in view of the apparent lack of good faith in the matter, prohibit the further transit across United States territory of Chinese aliens destined for Cuba, the utility of so doing is apparent when it is considered that other routes from China to Cuba are already being utilized, perhaps to a greater extent than are the routes which carry them through the United States."

If the movement of Chinese labourers to Cuba could in some manner be checked, the Secretary asserted, "the problem of this Government in coping with the smuggling situation would be relieved, although doubtless a large percentage will eventually seek to gain unlawful entry into this country, and in all probability many of them will succeed in gaining entry owing to the lack of proper machinery on this side with which to frustrate their endeavours."

of the earth, but it is to guard little children. Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones, for I say unto you, that in heaven their Angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in Heaven. And if the highest Angels have a work to do, we may be sure that God has a work for us, here in this world, and also in the world beyond the grave. Sometimes the finest rest is not mere inaction but a change of work, and the rest of Paradise may be a change of work. There it may be that work will be our greatest joy. It will no longer tire and fatigue us but will be done with the same eager devotion as the Angels show in doing their work. The Festival of St. Michael and All Angels comes as a challenge to us to re-examine our attitude to the unseen, and ask ourselves whether we are falling into that illogical but too common frame of mind which makes us see the limit of the real. We live in busy days when the lives of most people are full of work and amusement, and so the things which are seen are apt to crowd out of our lives the thoughts of the unseen. But it is the unseen that is real with a reality that will pass into the put off this mortal body and pass into the spirit world. Let us at this season devote some time and thought to that unseen world. Let us pray for our friends and for ourselves that prayer of Elijah, "Lord, open his eyes that he may see." And then we shall by faith behold the horses and chariots of fire. Think how God must value human beings when He sends His Angels to help and protect us. A realisation of the presence of the Holy Angels will help us in our times of despondency, when the battle of life seems hard and the forces of evil are strong; then we shall be encouraged by the thought that God has sent His Angels to succour and defend us, and we shall be strengthened to fight on till we gain the victory.

### THE NEW AMERICAN TARIFF. PARTICULARS OF DUTIES AND POWERS UNDER THE ACT.

A cablegram has been received by the U.S. Commercial Attaché at Shanghai from the Department of Commerce containing particulars of the new U.S. Customs Tariff. The message reads as follows:—

New tariff bill effective Friday. Many modifications made by Conference Committee. Raw cotton, silk, tea, hides, undressed furs, fur skins, petroleum, duty free; clothing-wool, 31 cents per lb. clean content. Carpet wools in the grease 45 cents per lb., scoured, 24, with provision for importation in bond and refund of duties upon proof within three years of material used in the manufacture of floor coverings, penalty for use of wools in violation of bond. All silk piece goods, 35 per cent. Copra free. Coconut oil, two cents a pound; soya bean oil two and a half; peanut oil, four cents; crab meat, 15 per cent.; animal meats, 20 per cent. Chinaware non-vitrified, undecorated, 45 per cent.; decorated, 50; vitrified undecorated, 60; decorated, 70 per cent. and toys 70 per cent. Braids, hat straw, etc., materials crude, 15 per cent.; bleached coloured, 20 per cent.

Foreign valuation basis retained for ad valorem duties, excepting coal tar products; application American valuation any other articles at the discretion of the President in exceptional circumstances. Distinguishing feature of new tariff is provision for flexible adjustment of duties changing with needs and conditions of competition. Broad powers granted President to change classification, increase or decrease basic duties within a range of 50 per cent. to equalize production of principal competing countries. All costs principal competing countries, changes subject to full investigation, public hearings of the tariff commission with 30 days' notice for enforcement. President authorized to impose additional duties to limit 50 per cent. ad valorem in exceptional cases and even to exclude products of particular countries upon proof of unfair methods of competition injurious to American industry, or of foreign practices discriminating in any form against American commerce or shipping in comparison with other countries. Also authorized to impose countervailing duties to offset foreign bounties or preferential treatment of exports detrimental to United States.

Stricter marking country origin requirement subject to 10 per cent. penalty. Goods bearing American owned trade mark excluded and subject seizure except consent American owners of the trade marks. Free zone provision not adopted substituting somewhat liberalized warehouse privileges including repacking in bond. More liberal provisions drawback, transportation in bond without appraisal, liquidation of entries and procedure for appeal. Revised customs regulations in preparation. Liberal treatment meanwhile. Advance text New York Journal of Commerce, September, official, indexed edition later.

### THE LAST WORD IN "SAFETY SHIPS."

Lifboats arranged on deck on rails, so that they can be run to that part of the ship from which launching is possible, are a feature of the Zealand Co.'s new steamship *Neckelburg*, claimed to be the last word in safety ships. She has just made her maiden trip between Folkestone and Flushing. In most cases when a shipping accident occurs it is impossible to launch all the boats on board owing to the list. By this new arrangement that difficulty is overcome. By another device, a lifboat is released overboard, and on touching the water a canister attached becomes a powerful flare. The water can be lit up by these if the ship is sinking, and they are invaluable in case of anyone falling overboard in the dark. Instead of being extinguished when the engine-room is flooded, the ship's lights continue to be kept alight by reserve accumulators kept at the highest point of the vessel. Red lights then direct passengers to the deck where boats are waiting. The company's coastal bells, which direct in such a case of fog, have been fixed in such a way that the submarine detector only records their note when the ship is making for port. The sound is confined within a funnel-shape area that has its apex on the coast at the site of the bell.

### "I'LL LEAVE IT TO YOU."

Mrs. Dermot thinks "close ups" sound vaguely immoral. It is left to you to decide on the nights of the 13th, 14th and 15th inst. Booking opens at Moutrie's this morning for the A.D.C.'s production of "I'LL LEAVE IT TO YOU," a light comedy in 3 Acts by Noel Coward. [1552]

### IF YOU WEAR GLASSES

there is almost as much comfort and pleasure in wearing Pince-nez Eye Glasses, as there is in possessing a perfect pair of eyes—for they fit so comfortably and securely that you forget you have them on—the most important improvement in eye-glasses in the past twenty-five years. Pince-nez Eye Glasses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians—the most competent optical manufacturing establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road Central.—Advrs. [1553]

### INTIMATIONS

PARTICULARS  
of  
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY  
Situating  
No. 13, WING HING STREET,  
VICTORIA, HONGKONG.  
To be Sold by Order of the Mortgagee  
By  
PUBLIC AUCTION  
IN ONE LOT

On  
MONDAY,  
The 23rd Day of Oct., 1922, at 3 o'clock P.M.  
By  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS,  
At Their Office, DUNDRELL STREET.

THE Property consists of First ALL THAT piece or parcel of ground situated in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 3168 together with the messuages erections or buildings thereon now known as No. 13, Wing Hing Street and Secondly ALL THAT strip of land at the rear of the said Section A of Inland Lot No. 3168 being a scavenging lane. All of which premises are held for the residue of the term of 75 years from the 15th day of May, 1916, created by the Crown Lease thereof together with the valuable machinery now situate in or upon the said premises and at No. 1 Gordon Street. Particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from

Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, J. Solicitors,  
8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
and  
Messrs. LAMBERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers,  
[1557]

NOW IN HONGKONG  
FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.

MADAME  
ISIS.

CELEBRATED "ENGLISH PALMIST  
AND CRYSTAL GAZER."

MADAME ISIS can be consulted on all business, financial and domestic affairs, which are all treated with the strictest confidence.

MADAME ISIS has met with the greatest success in her first week, as the many satisfied Clients of this talented lady will testify. MADAME ISIS is making a World Tour and is only staying in Hongkong for a short time. MADAME ISIS has had over twenty years' experience in her Art and has read the lives of many famous men and practically all the Ruling Princes in India, where she spent the last five years in this Profession. Hours of Consultation—9.30 to 1 and 2.30 to 6.00 daily, including Sunday. Fees—Study and Lecture by the lines of the hand, \$7.50. Study and Lecture by her Celebrated Method of Crystal Gazing, \$10.00. Palmists and Crystal Gazers the World over follow in her footsteps, and freely acknowledge her leadership.

Room No. 103,  
KING EDWARD HOTEL. [154]

### MOTOR BOATS FOR SALE.

The Twin Screw Tunnel Stern  
Motor Launch "JENRICA"  
(Built of Steel).

Length overall—56' 0".  
Breadth moulded—11' 6".  
Depth moulded—3' 6".  
Draught moulded—18" to 19".  
D.W. capacity on above draft—3 tons.  
Speed—31 knots.  
Engines—Twin set "Kelvin" Motors,  
each 30 h.p.  
Installed with Electric Light.

Price \$10,000 or near offer.

The Motorboat "KEIKUNG"  
(Built of Teak).

Length overall—22' 8".  
Breadth—7' 5".  
Draught (approximate)—18".  
Engine—"Kelvin" Paraffin Motor.  
Price \$1,800 or near offer.

APPLY

NESTLE & ANGLO-SWISS  
CONDENSED MILK CO.

11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

New Consignments of the well-known Vafiadis' Egyptian Cigarettes arriving monthly—Crown Prince, Non Plus Ultra, and Superfines.

FOR THE LADIES—"DAMES", AND  
"LA FRANCE."

FOR PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,  
APPLY AT THE SOLE AGENTS—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

SHIPS SUPPLIED OUT OF BOND. [1458]

MISS TORA INOKUCHI,

QUALIFIED MIDWIFE.

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI,

QUALIFIED MASSEUSE.

(PHONE K 754.)

No. 21, ARMY ROAD, KOWLOON.  
Back of STAR THEATRE.



# THE EX-SERVICE MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

## FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

The first annual meeting of the Ex-Service Men's Association was held last evening at the Esplanade Club, when there was a large attendance of members. Mr. E. H. Wilson (Chairman) presided and was supported by the President, (Lieut. W. St. A. Malleson, V.C., R.N.), Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh and Mr. W. J. E. Mackenzie (Vice-Presidents) and Mr. L. D. Martin (Vice-Chairman).

The CHAIRMAN, in an account of the year's activities, mentioned that the Association had paid its way and the membership had increased from 25 to over 300. Help had been given to ex-service men in distress, and the social and sporting activities of members had been promoted in various ways.

The statement of accounts and annual report were approved.

Lieut. MALLESON, V.C., in an address to the members, mentioned that this was the last opportunity he would have of addressing them and took the opportunity of demonstrating with "a very small party of misguided people in the Club" who, he said, would give a bad name if they did not alter their ways. He also advised members on experience of the past year, that when they had elected a Committee they should trust the men they had chosen.

Draft rules came before the meeting for confirmation. To these a great number of amendments on points of detail were submitted by two or three members and discussed at great length. The definition of an "active-service man" again caused much discussion, and the inclusion of those who had served in other wars than the Great War was again discussed, and rejected. The question of the subscription, as it affected resident and out-port members, was also discussed.

An amendment to modify the rule barring political discussion was proposed, the mover's object being to permit discussion of matters coming before the Legislative Council which might affect the interests of members. To this it was objected that the Civil Service members were debarred from discussing such matters publicly, in any event. As an alternative, it was proposed to strengthen the rule which reads—

"Discussion of political or religious matters will not be permitted at any of the Association's meetings."

Mr. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH advised the meeting that it was very necessary to retain the rule. Should matters vitally affecting ex-service men be discussed in the political arena of Hongkong, an extraordinary meeting could always be called to suspend or delete the rule, but until such an emergency arose, the rule had much better be retained.

It was decided to retain the rule.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected: President, Mr. N. Teesdale Mackintosh; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. J. E. Mackenzie and Dr. W. W. Pearce; Chairman, Mr. E. H. Wilson; Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. D. Martin; Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. N. Macleynolds; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. A. M. Bowes-Smith; Committee, Lieut. W. St. A. Malleson, V.C., R.N., Messrs. E. S. Carter, G. M. W. Perkins, C. Earnshaw, E. P. Franklin, H. Griffin, H. J. Pearce, H. A. Rodgers, R. Stock and H. J. Timperley.

## SPORT.

### LAWN TENNIS.

#### GARRISON DOUBLES.

##### 1st ROUND.

Ptes. Collie and Tennant (R.A.O.C.) beat Br. Dawson and Gr. Snow (R.G.A.)—4-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Cpl. Trengrove and Spr. Newing (R.E.) beat Br. Newcombe and Gr. McDade—7-5, 6-0.

Sgt. Holloway and Gr. Henwood (R.G.A.) beat Sgt. Stevens and Gr. Charlton (R.G.A.)—6-2, 6-1.

F/Grs. Mann and Norris (R.G.A.) beat F/Grs. Bennett and Lelliot (R.G.A.)—7-6, 6-1.

Q.M.S. Partridge (C.M.A.) and Sgt. Deboo (R.A.V.C.) beat O.S.M. Williams and Sgt. Phillips (R.G.A.)—6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

Q.M.S. Maughan (C.M.A.) and Mr. White (A.E.C.) beat Cpl. Blagdon and Sign. Watkins (C.O.S.)—6-1, 7-5.

O.S.M. Pearson and Sgt. Townsend (R.E.) beat O.M.S. Longbottom and S. Sgt. Best (P.E.)—6-1, 6-0.

S.C. Smith and S. Sgt. Hamblin (R.E.) beat Grs. Clow and Hitchens (R.G.A.)—7-5, 6-1.

##### 2nd ROUND.

Holloway and Henwood beat Mann and Norris—4-6, 6-1, 7-5.

The 2nd and 3rd rounds will be completed to-day, and the semi-finals and final will be played on Wednesday.

# U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.

## VISIT TO HONGKONG.

Mr. C. H. Huston, United States Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and some United States scientific men who are studying the fisheries of the world, will arrive in Hongkong this morning, from Manila, by the s.s. *President Jackson*. A busy programme of entertainment and sight-seeing has been arranged for them during their three days' stay. On Friday they expect to go to Canton for a few days and afterwards they will return to Hongkong, proceeding by the P. & O. steamer *Kahyan* southward. The visitors' present programme includes a visit to Australia, returning to the States by the Western route.

The American community will give a tiffin in Mr. Huston's honour at the Hongkong Hotel to-day. At three o'clock the party will make a tour of the harbour and of the shipyards, the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company having lent the *Henry Kessick* for the journey. Representatives of the General Chamber of Commerce will accompany the party and help to act as cicerones.

To-morrow, a luncheon will be given to Mr. Huston and party at Government House, and on Thursday afternoon the Chinese Chamber of Commerce will be the hosts, at their new premises.

## COMPANY MEETING.

### MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of Lane, Crawford, Ltd., was held at the office of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Powell's Building, yesterday, at noon. Dr. J. W. Noble presiding. There were also present: Messrs. W. A. Eustace, R. L. Bridger and M. Manuk (directors), S. J. Jordan (secretary), W. E. L. Shenton (solicitor) and the following shareholders: Messrs. E. J. Ainslie, S. M. Churn, Chap. Tong, D. M. Gogdal, E. H. Kharas, Leung Po Shau, A. T. Scriven and E. W. Alderson (representing the Hongkong Hotel Co.).

The following resolution was moved by the CHAIRMAN:—

"That the new Articles already approved by this meeting and for the purposes of identification submitted by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

This was seconded by Mr. W. A. Eustace and carried unanimously.

This was all the business.

## COMPANY REPORT.

### THE DAIRY FARM, ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

The report of this Company for the year ending 31st July, 1932, states:—

The profit for the year, together with the amount brought forward from last year's account, after writing off \$93,133.08 for depreciation and bad and doubtful debts, and providing "for directors' and auditors' fees, amounts to \$255,112.19 which it is proposed shall be dealt with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of \$1.75 per share on 114,000 old shares	\$199,500.00
To pay a dividend of 73 cents per share on 85,616 new shares	62,429.08
To add to fire and typhoon insurance fund	10,000.00
To carry forward	13,112.51
	\$255,112.19

DIRECTORS.—Mr. J. Bell Irving having left the Colony resigned his seat on the Directorate. Mr. J. Scott Harston and Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., resigned during the year. Mr. F. Maitland died during the year after having been a Director of this Company for over 23 years. The following gentlemen were invited to fill existing vacancies:—G. M. D. Dwyer, Esq., A. B. Stewart, Esq., J. H. Taggart, Esq., Dr. J. W. Noble, A. E. Campbell, Esq., A. S. D. Couland, Esq., Mr. A. E. Crispall has since resigned on leaving the Colony.

RETIRING DIRECTORS.—Rev. Father L. Robert and Mr. A. B. Stewart retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. A. A. Smith, the annexed accounts have been audited by Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming who offer themselves for re-election.

## KOWLOON THEATRE DANCES.

Last winter the cheery little dances organised by the management of the Kowloon Theatre proved a welcome addition to the amusements of life across the harbour. It will come as good news to Kowloon people therefore that the first dance of the coming season is to take place to-night when the music will be furnished by the jazz band of the *President Jackson*.

# WING WO STREET ROBBERIES.

## STORY OF CAPTURE OF TWO ARMED ROBBERS.

After the lapse of nearly a month the hearing of the sensational Wing Wo Street robbery case was commenced at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon, when five youthful-looking Chinese were charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton with having engaged in an armed robbery at No. 20 Wing Wo Street, on the night of Sept. 3rd.

It will be remembered that three armed robberies took place in the neighbourhood of Des Vaux Road Central at about the same time. An Indian silk merchant, named Mr. Mahtani, and Revenue Officer Ward were responsible for the arrest of two of the prisoners. The first and second prisoners are also charged with attempted murder and with unlawful possession of a loaded revolver and a dagger. The first man is alleged to have shot at and wounded a Chinese detective, and the second man is said to have stabbed the Indian silk merchant.

In outlining the case, Inspector Appleton said that on September 3rd at about 7 p.m. it was alleged that the five defendants and two or three others met at the Yau-mai theatre where they planned the robbery. It was alleged that the fourth defendant guided them to his elder sister's house at No. 20, Wing Wo Street, where the robbery took place. The first and second defendants devoted their attention to the first cubicle. They were both armed, one with a revolver and one with a dagger. After threatening the inmates and securing the key of the safe which they opened, they took from it \$200 and four gold finger rings. They also took four gold bangles from the wrists of the ladies in the cubicle. The third defendant, with some other men, was said to have been engaged during this time in robbing the occupants of the third cubicle. According to the inmates, he was also armed with a revolver. The other robbers, including the fourth and fifth defendants, were said to have been posted as guards on the staircase and in the passage. The third, fourth and fifth prisoners were arrested on information received. Just as the men were leaving the place, a police whistle was blown and the chase commenced. The principal tenant, who was in the adjoining house at the time of the robbery, joined in the chase, carrying with him a Chinese pipe, which he later used as a weapon against the second man. The first man ran down Des Vaux Road, and when near the Wing On Firm turned into Gilman Street, scattering the money from his pockets as he ran. Half-way down Gilman Street he turned and walked casually back towards Des Vaux Road. His actions were witnessed by Revenue Officer Ward who immediately grabbed him. He succeeded in holding him pending the arrival of a ship's officer, and a Chinese detective. In the struggle with the detective the first defendant fired his revolver point blank at his captor, the bullet grazing the detective's left shoulder. The defendant was knocked down and as he was getting up he was fired at and wounded in the right foot. He then collapsed and was taken to hospital. In the man's pockets at the hospital were found \$35 in notes and small change and a bunch of keys which the complainant identified as his. The pursuit of the second prisoner was carried out by the complainant and the Indian silk merchant (Mr. Mahtani). The Indian caught the man and in the struggle the Indian was stabbed in four places. During the struggle the principal tenant dealt the robber several blows on the head and face with his pipe and the man collapsed. The third, fourth and fifth defendants were arrested on information received. Of these three, only the third defendant had been identified.

Dr. D. J. Valentine, the first witness called, said that about 9.30 p.m. on 3rd September an Indian, named Mahtani, was admitted to hospital suffering from four wounds, one long incised wound on the right side of the skull, a stab wound on the front of the right knee and another stab wound over the region of the left shoulder blade. There was a small incised wound on the left forearm. He had lost a lot of blood and he was in a very weak condition.

The Magistrate: Were those wounds committed with the definite purpose of murder?

Dr. Valentine: I am not of the opinion that the wounds were inflicted with the purpose of causing murder. They might have been caused by a man in an attempt to get away.

Dr. Valentine added that a Chinese detective was also admitted to hospital about the same time. He was suffering from a revolver bullet wound in the left shoulder. The first defendant was also admitted to hospital. He was shot through the left thigh, and was wounded in his left index finger and in the right foot. The second defendant was also admitted about the same time. He had a contused wound under the left eye and a small scalp wound on the skull, and a contused wound on the left shoulder.

Dr. C. Y. Wong, medical officer at the Government Bacteriological Institute, gave evidence as to the finding of human blood on the dagger alleged to have been used by the second prisoner to wound the Indian silk merchant.

At this stage the case was adjourned.

# THE WING WO STREET MURDER.

## TWO CHINESE CHARGED.

In connection with the recent Wing Wo Street armed robbery and the shooting of Detective-Sergeant Sin Chuen, two Chinese were brought before Mr. Hamilton, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, charged with murder and with assisting in an armed robbery at No. 20 Wing Wo Street.

Both defendants denied all knowledge of the crime. The second prisoner was further charged with the unlawful possession of a revolver and five rounds of ammunition. He denied this charge also, and declared that the revolver was not found in his possession, but was taken from the ground.

Mr. H. K. Holmes, the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and said that on the night of September 29th a number of armed robbers entered the first floor of No. 20, Wing Wo Street, and, opening a safe, took out a large sum of money. Then they went to the second floor and there made an attempt on a safe, the key of which was in the possession of a man who was absent from the house at the time of the robbery. Chui Pak, a merchant, who arrived in the Colony on the morning of the robbery, on his way back from his native village to Cuba, lived temporarily on the first floor of the house, occupied by the Kwong Tak Loong shop. He returned from a walk at 7.30 p.m. and, on entering the first floor, was met by two men, one of whom pointed a revolver at him while the other bound and gagged him. At the time he was wearing the watch and chain produced. These were taken from him by one of the robbers after he had been placed in a cubicle. He did not see the watch and chain again until he identified them at the Central Station. He stayed in the cubicle for about half-an-hour and then heard the sound of police whistles in the street, followed by the report of firearms. He was very frightened at the time of the robbery and could not identify either of the two men who tackled him.

The Magistrate said that he supposed that, under the new Ordinance which had just become law, in the witness's absence from the Colony the evidence he was about to take from him would stand good at the Criminal Sessions.

The Crown Solicitor replied that even under the old Ordinance the deposition could be put in, but the difficulty was that it was impossible to prove that a witness was out of the Colony, even though someone who had bidden farewell to him were produced, as no one had actually seen him go out of the harbour in the ship.

The Cuban merchant then gave evidence in accordance with the Crown Solicitor's opening statement, and the case was adjourned to Saturday next.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER.

### QUARREL OVER A CIGARETTE HOLDER.

A Chinese named Man Kai Chi is now in police custody in connection with a shooting incident that took place on a piece of vacant ground behind the Yau-mai Police Station on Saturday, when a Chinese named Wing Leung was shot at twice, though, fortunately, the bullets missed their mark.

The shooting is said to have arisen over the ownership of an amber cigarette-holder. Wing purchased the holder for 30 cents from another man. The arrested man declared that it was his, and asked for it to be returned to him. When his request was refused, he became angry and told Wing he would come back and shoot him. Some time afterwards the man, now in custody, returned, with a companion, and almost immediately two revolver shots rang out. The arrested man then ran away, but was caught later on a charge of attempted murder.

## "THE U. P. TRAIL."

Not every novel makes a good film story but Zane Grey's "The U. P. Trail" is so colourful a yarn, there is so much movement and action and high adventure in it, that it might have been written with an eye to the screen alone. The film version of it that is being shown at the Coronet for the last time to-day throughly deserves the highly successful reception it has received and by those who have not yet been able to get along to see the picture, this final opportunity will surely be seized upon.

# FACTS THAT SHOULD INTEREST YOU.

THERE IN AN OLD SAYING THAT "AN OUNCE OF FACT IS WORTH A TON OF TALK." CARPETS ARE DOWN IN PRICE, AND WE TAKE THE LIBERTY TO BRING THIS TO YOUR NOTICE. HERE ARE A FEW CONCRETE EXAMPLES.

## SEAMLESS AXMINSTER CARPETS.

		TO-DAY.	OLD PRICE.
1st-QUAL.	Size 5 x 4 yds.	\$255.	\$300.
2nd	" " " "	195.	250.
3rd	" " " "	150.	185.

PLAIN: ONE QUALITY ONLY.

Size 5 x 4 yds.	\$255.	\$300.
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## SEAMLESS VELVET CARPETS.

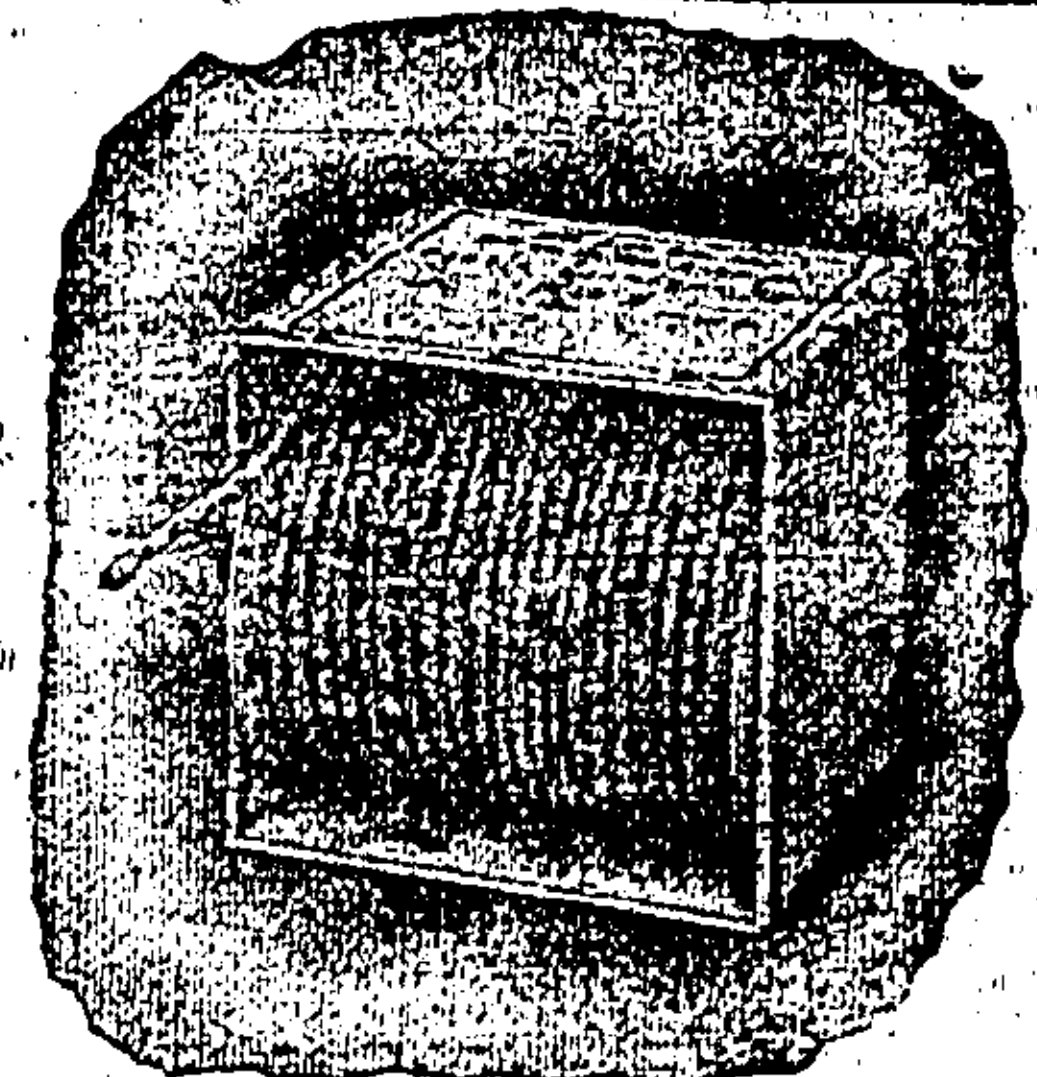
ALL	Size 3 x 3 yds.	\$ 70.	\$ 80.
ONE	" 3 x 3 "	105.	120.
QUALITY	" 3 x 4 "	125.	140.

## ANGLO-ORIENT CARPETS.

ALL	Size 3 x 3 yds.	\$105.	\$120.
NEW	" 3 x 3 "	125.	140.
DESIGNS	" 3 x 4 "	140.	160.

ALL OUR CARPET STOCK REDUCED ACCORDINGLY AND IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A CARPET CALL AND MAKE AN INSPECTION.

# LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



PACKING

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

# LATEST FOX TROTS

## COLUMBIA RECORDS

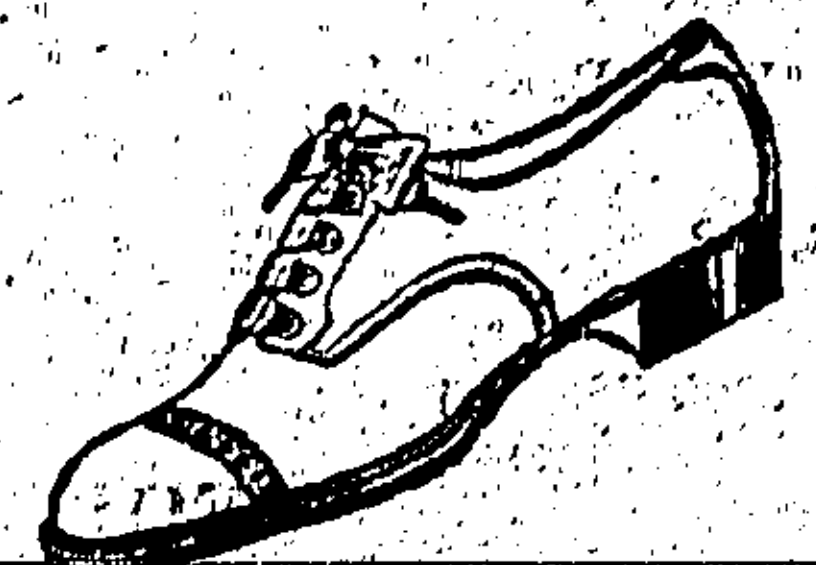
JUST RECEIVED

ANDERSON'S

# Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE C. 3146.

## FOR VALUE IN GENTLEMEN'S FOOTWEAR.



In the "SAXONE" and "KEITIC" Brands of Footwear we are offering without question the Finest Value obtainable. SHOES \$18.50. BOOTS and BROGUE SHOES \$21.50. Stocked in Half-Sizes and All Fittings. If you have not received one send for illustrated Catalogue.







## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)THE NEAR EAST IMBROGLIO.  
EASIER SITUATION.

SERIOUS DANGERS BESETTING THE PATH OF PEACE.

London, October 2nd.

The universal relief resulting from the favourable turn of events in the Near East is reflected in the editorial of the morning newspapers though it is pointed out that the path of peace is still beset with serious dangers, and that it is premature to assume that the problem will be promptly solved. The Turks are still making sweeping demands, while the evident intentions and hopes of post-revolutionary Greece regarding Thrace constitute another uncertain factor which evidently also is causing the Kemalists uneasiness.

Several London papers are perturbed at the arrival of M. Venizelos and his call at the Foreign Office. It is reported from Thrace that the Greek army's morale is improving. That there are dangerous possibilities there is shown by the fact that frequent collisions between Greek troops and Turkish bands are already occurring.

The Press generally is disposed to favour the immediate evacuation of Thrace by the Greeks. If Ankara promises acceptance of the terms of the Allied Note, to which the British Government firmly adheres, it is suggested that Inter-Allied Commissions might then control Thrace pending a final settlement.

The Turks are still concentrating in the Ispid Peninsula, though they have ceased to invade the neutral zone where the British now occupy the whole coast of the Narrows.

## WHOSE IS THE CREDIT FOR THE IMPROVED OUTLOOK?

While the Opposition Press gives credit for the improved outlook to General Sir Charles Harrington's sagacious handling, the Coalitionist organ, *Daily Chronicle*, declares that the incalculable disaster of the loss of the freedom of the Straits has been averted by the firm and reasonable stand which the British Government alone has had the courage to make. The fact that 175,000 refugees have already been shipped from Smyrna and that the evacuation of refugees is still proceeding smoothly has given general satisfaction.

## CONSTANTINOPLE'S ABDICATION SINCE AND FINAL.

Athens, October 1st.  
King George has assured the members of the revolutionary committee that his father's decision to abdicate is sincere and final.

## CABINET MAKING DIFFICULTIES AT ATHENS.

Athens, October 2nd.  
M. Politis has refused the Foreign Ministry, expressing the opinion that the new Cabinet should be composed of M. Dimechis has refused the Finance Ministry for a similar reason.

## GREEK POLITICIANS UNDER ARREST.

It has been decided to send M. Gounaris and the Greek politicians recently arrested by the revolutionary Committee to an island selected by themselves, pending trial.

## TURKISH PRINCES AND PRINCESSES SENT TO NAPLES.

Malta, October 2nd.  
Three Princes and three Princesses of the Ottoman Royal Family, who arrived here from Constantinople, have departed for Naples.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## SITUATION EASIER.

London, October 1st.  
The whole country is anxiously waiting to hear what steps General Harrington has taken as the result of his instructions to demand the Turkish evacuation of the neutral zone. The Cabinet, apparently, was equally unlightened until last night, and nothing has been permitted to leak out as to what transpired at its midnight meeting. Unconfirmed reports from Paris, however, indicate that the situation is somewhat easier as the result of a message from M. Franklin Bouillon reflecting a more conciliatory attitude on Kemal Pasha's part.

Lord Cavan and Air Marshal Trencard attended the midnight council, while Admiral Beatty was in telephonic communication.

## MILITARY SITUATION MORE SATISFACTORY.

The Cabinet met for two and a half hours this morning and met again in the afternoon. The Military, Naval, and Air Chiefs were present for an hour in the morning.

It is understood that the meetings were not owing to any important new development, but to the desire of Ministers to keep in close touch with headquarters in the event of important news arriving.

It is learned from authoritative quarters that there is good reason to suppose that the situation is easier. The Turks are already preparing for the conference between the Allied Generals and Mustafa Kemal at Mudania on the 3rd inst. The news of the military situation is more satisfactory, and the position at Chanak is easier.

## CONFERENCE ARRANGED.

The reason of the distinct easing of the Near East situation is the receipt of official news that the Turks have withdrawn from Erekei. The military authorities at Constantinople are no longer anxious as regards immediate developments.

The meeting at Mudania has been definitely fixed for the 3rd inst., and will be attended by Kemal Pasha, General Harrington, the French General de Champe, and the Italian General Monbelli.

Constantinople, October 1st.  
M. Franklin Bouillon has not gone to Ankara, but is expected here today aboard the cruiser *Mette*. Kemal Pasha is proceeding to Brusa from Smyrna.

Paris, October 1st.  
A message from Smyrna states that, as the result of a conference between M. Franklin Bouillon and Kemal Pasha, it is proposed that, subject to the approval of the Allies, a military conference be held at Mudania on October 3rd to establish methods of procedure regarding military evacuation of the neutral zones and Thrace, preparatory to a diplomatic conference to be held about the 15th inst. It is proposed that General Harrington shall represent Britain.

## THE REAL MENACE OF THE SITUATION.

Constantinople, October 1st.  
There seems little doubt now that the Turkish forces in the Chanak region are merely intended to act as a blind while Kemal matures more serious plans. There is absolutely no evidence of any infantry or artillery anywhere within striking distance of the neutral zone; on the contrary, there are good grounds for believing that very important forces are advancing towards Ispid with Constantinople as their objective. This is the real menace of the situation.

## TURKS PROMISE IMMEDIATE CESSATION OF OPERATIONS.

Paris, October 1st.  
Yusuf Kemal, the Ankara Foreign Minister, has sent a message to M. Poincaré, saying that he anticipates the early opening of the peace conference and promises the immediate cessation of military operations which were developing in the direction of Constantinople and Chanak in pursuit of Greek forces. He requests the Greek evacuation of Thrace, and promises a reply to the Allied Note in a few days.

## TURKS AGREE TO TEMPORARY ALLIED OCCUPATION OF THRACE.

Constantinople, October 1st.  
Ismet Pasha is to represent Kemal Pasha at Mudania in consequence of the necessity of Kemal proceeding to Ankara.

The Turks have agreed to the suggestion to despatch Allied troops to Thrace during the process of transition. The High Commissioners are sending a French mission to Adrianople, an Italian mission to Lule Burgaz, and a British mission to Rodosto to protect the inhabitants and safeguard monuments.

## AUSTRALIAN LABOUR THREAT.

Melbourne, October 1st.  
Labour's Commonwealth Council of Action has issued a manifesto declaring that Mr. Hughes has dishonoured the solemn promise that the recent war, which cost sixty thousand Australian lives, would be the last, by servile acquiescence in the veiled commands of British Imperialists to plunge Australia into another war.

## AUSTRIA'S INDEPENDENCE. ITALY AS AN OBSTACLE.

London, October 1st.  
Lord Balfour's insistence on the independence of Austria in connection with the loan mentioned earlier is explained by the *Observer's* correspondent at Geneva, who says that apparently Italy, which is one of the four guarantors of 80 per cent. of the loan, desires that the Control Commission shall not be under the League of Nations but under the guarantors of the loan, which will mean that Austria's independence will have gone. It is hoped that Italy will alter her attitude, but, if not, the other three guarantors—Britain, France and Czechoslovakia—will take over the whole 80 per cent. The remaining 20 per cent. could be easily guaranteed. Belgium has already agreed and it is expected that Switzerland will agree.

## FRENCH SEAMEN'S STRIKE. DOCKERS AND COALHEAVERS ACT IN SYMPATHY.

Marseilles, October 1st.  
With the object of helping the striking seamen, dockers and coalheavers have refused to handle cargoes or to coal vessels manned by naval men.

LATEST CABLES.  
GREAT BRITAIN'S REVENUE RETURNS.

SATISFACTORY SURPLUS, OF REVENUE OVER EXPENDITURE.

London, October 1st.

The revenue returns for the first half of the financial year, mentioned yesterday, show a surplus of £36,000,000 revenue over expenditure and appear most satisfactory, as the Chancellor had anticipated a revenue shrinkage of £214,000,000 for the full year. Moreover, the six months' expenditure declined £150,000,000, as compared with an expected full year's decline of £160,000,000.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## MEXICAN MUTINY SUPPRESSED.

El Paso, October 1st.  
Loyal Federal troops have suppressed the mutiny at Juarez, mentioned yesterday.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF SALT ADMINISTRATION.

SIR RICHARD GAMBLE'S SUCCESSOR.

Shanghai, October 2nd.

Mr. E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G. (of the British Consular Service in China, but who has been the British Commissioner for Tientsin since 1920) has been offered by the Chinese Government and has accepted the post of Associate Chief Inspector of the Salt Administration, succeeding Sir Richard Gamble, who resigned in September.

## WHY THE CHANGCHUN CONFERENCE BROKE DOWN.

A RUSSIAN VIEW.

Shanghai, October 2nd.

In a recent conversation with a foreign official, M. Jensen, the Foreign Minister at China, is quoted as saying that the breakdown of the conference at Changchun was due, firstly, to the refusal of the Russians to give exclusive concessions to the Japanese in Saghalin; secondly to their refusal to sell or lease to Japanese part of Saghalin; and thirdly to the Russian refusal to admit that the northern part of Saghalin was not a part of Siberia.

## JAPANESE EVACUATION OF SIBERIA.

Shanghai, October 2nd.

A Japanese official dispatch reports that Japanese troops on September 27th evacuated the Decastries Peninsula, thus completing evacuation of the mainland opposite Saghalin.

## U.S. DESTROYER FLEET AT SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, October 2nd.

Admiral Anderson, aboard the *Huron*, with a fleet of seventeen destroyers arrived to-day on a three weeks' visit.

## FATAL FIRE AT A CINEMA IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, October 2nd.

A picture-house at Kawara-machi, in Aomori Province, was burnt down on September 30th during the exhibition of some economy propaganda films under the auspices of the Department of Communications.

Owing to the film catching on fire, the audience numbering one thousand, many of whom were children, got into a panic with the result that 16 were killed and 34 injured.

At the Women's International League for Peace and Liberty, at Lugano, Mr. Bertrand Russell, the mathematician and philosopher, delivered a lecture on Modern China. The lecturer, who returned last year from an extensive lecturing tour in the Far East, declared that if Europeans continued their present policy in China she would become a great militarist country, although she was not that yet, and perhaps all that constituted the beauty of Chinese civilisation would be destroyed for ever.

## THE RENDITION OF WEIHAWEI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WEIHAWEI, September 1st.

On the 19th inst. there arrived at Weihaiwei, per *S.S. Hsinming*, Mr. M. T. Liang, High Commissioner, his fellow Commissioners, and their Secretaries—a party of about 20 in number—who are to represent the Chinese Government on the joint Anglo-Chinese Commission which is to draw up the preliminary scheme for the retrocession of Weihaiwei. The scheme when prepared will be submitted to the London and Peking Governments for approval or modification.

Naturally the occasion was one for rejoicing on the part of the native population and a large crowd assembled to witness the arrival of the delegates. Their feelings found vent in the construction of an arch at the pier, the firing of crackers and the bedecking of houses and shops with flags. I am glad to be able to add that there has not been any exhibition of anti-British sentiment: even the irrepressible and irresponsible student has conducted himself with exemplary propriety. This, of course, is as it should be, for the local Chinese would be blind indeed if they do not recognize that under British rule peace and prosperity have been their portion.

First impressions of the personalities who compose the Chinese Commission are distinctly favourable: more particularly is the Chinese Government to be congratulated on their selection of Mr. Liang as their principal delegate. From conversation one would judge him to be a man of wide experience, broad-minded, determined, of course, to defend his country's interest to the utmost, yet able and prepared to see and recognize both sides of a question or disputed point. It is a happy augury for the future of Weihaiwei and its people, both British and Chinese, that the Chinese Commissioners have come and have been received in so friendly a spirit. In an atmosphere of cordial co-operation it ought to be possible, as Mr. Liang puts it, for the representatives of both nations to "meet at a round table" and arrive at a settlement, satisfactory to all who have interests to be protected.

Mr. Giles, Consul-General at Tientsin, who with the Acting-Commissioner, Mr. A. P. Blunt, and Commander E. Collins, R.N., will represent British interests on the joint Commission, is due to arrive in a few days. The date for the formal opening of the conference, and the procedure to be followed at it, have yet to be arranged. The newly arrived Commissioners are at the moment busy in ascertaining the views of leading members of the Chinese community.

## AN ADMINISTRATIVE ENTITY.

The present area of the Territory is composed of parts of two hsin, or magistracies—Wendeng and Yungcheng—and the dividing line, I believe, used to run across the Island. According to Sir Frank Swettenham's official report, Weihaiwei was "a colder Aden," "barren and treeless," "the soil everywhere full of sand." There was only one well-to-do family in the Territory! Another authority declared that there was no demand for roads, for the inhabitants were "too poor to use carts." Those who are familiar with the conditions of those far-off days will recognize that the gradual transformation which has taken place, materially and socially, is as complete as it is remarkable. It is not surprising, therefore, that local opinion is strongly in favour of preserving the present boundaries of the Territory as an administrative entity and there is a probability that the wish of the people in this particular will be granted. But they go further and would greatly prefer that a form of "home rule" be conferred on the district, with power to maintain its own police, a volunteer force for its own protection, etc. It is, however, not probable that the Central Government will agree to this.

## THE WASHINGTON ARRANGEMENTS.

When in February it became known that the unexpected was to happen and that Weihaiwei was to be restored to the complete sovereignty of China, those Britons who hold property in the Territory and/or are engaged in business or professional pursuits, fearing, with reason, a general depreciation in the value of their property, signed a petition to their Government praying for protection of British interests and compensation for proved losses. In his reply the Secretary of State for the Colonies asserts that, in his opinion, there will be no losses if the "Washington arrangements" are carried out. This extraordinary assertion is all the more inexplicable for the reason that, so far as we know, no definite "arrangements" were made at Washington. Mr. Winston Churchill probably has in mind certain suggestions made by the chief British delegate, Earl Balfour, who in announcing that "now that the rest of the province of Shantung was handed back under suitable conditions," Great Britain proposed to hand back Weihaiwei under like suitable conditions," added that there were "certain matters of detail to be arranged" before transfer could be effected. To the civilian, the more important of Earl Balfour's proposals are, (1) "safeguarding of foreign property rights," (2) "adequate representation of foreign interests in municipal affairs," (3) "some intimation of willingness on the part of China to link up Weihaiwei with the hinterland."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY OF RAPALLO.

CONCESSIONS FOR GERMAN RESERVISTS.

A newspaper correspondent at Constantinople claims to have acquired the following information of the provision of the secret Treaty of Rapallo between Russia and Germany. They are embodied, he says, in a report from Karl Radek.

The report is contained in a document circulated to the political department of the Soviet Foreign Office, marked special and confidential. Only the third section of M. Radek's discourse is given by the Bolshevik political agents. It deals exclusively with concessions from Russia in the Caucasus. Five concessions to five groups, three of which involve colonization of the territories included by German reservists—a scheme similar to the English plans for the colonization of Iraq with the Indian army reservists—are indicated. They are:

First.—A fifteen-year lease to German land banks of the sugar-beet territories in the Ukraine around Kharkov and Kiev. A German syndicate agrees to bring in two years the production of sugar to the maximum reached in January, 1915. To this end the Russian Government permits the reservation of territories by 25,000 German reservists. Forty per cent. of the products go to the banks, 40 per cent. to the Soviets for export and 20 per cent. are reserved for sale to the population and for the needs of the army.

Second.—The Donetz coal basin is to be let to the Silesian financial group for a period of fifteen years, exploitation being under direct control of the German General Staff Council. The Russians conceded the right to the Germans to bring a labour army of 3,000 qualified workers. Owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the mines no production limit is fixed. Fifty per cent. of the coal goes to the Government and the rest to the concessionaires.

Third.—Colonization of Kuban by a treaty by 1,000 German reservists, with the right reserved to these colonists to dispose of all concessions in the Mulkop petroleum fields.

Fourth.—Colonization of the Terek district with 15,000 German reservists as concessionaires with 25 per cent. of the Grozni oil wells granted to the Krupp interests and the balance remaining in the hands of M. Krassin for disposal in other quarters.

## RADEK'S ADMISSION.

M. Radek's report on concessions begins: "We now turn to the most essential third section. These additions to the Treaty are recompense for Germany's vast military and economic aid, which we already begin to receive."

"The German Committee of Military Experts insist on a condition that concessions in South-east Russia should be allowed German manufacturers and financiers, and that colonization should begin of lands which are to play the role of raising food to supply the territories in the event of a lasting campaign."

## A CRITICAL FORMULA.

The report then enumerates the concessions. It explains the invitation to the Silesian group to take part in them. M. Radek says the first signs of military success would mean the rise of the proletariat in Germany, declaring in his usual cynical phraseology: "The political formula is thus: the coal concessions are sacrificed to Herr Stinnes's capital to help the Red Army and to help the German proletariat to help the world revolution."

As a result of important excavations made in Burma, recently, many interesting finds were unearthed. One was the discovery of frescoes on the walls of the Kyanzitha Cave at Pagan, some of which represent Mongol personages of the year 1287, the date of the Mongol occupation of Pagan under Kublai Khan. Another fresco discovered, shows a symmetrical pattern, in which crosses occupy a prominent place. It is deduced from these crosses that with the invading Chinese troops were a number of Christian warriors.

## THE MUNICIPALITY.

If adequate funds are not placed at the disposal of the proposed municipality, and if foreign representation on it is not sufficiently strong to insist on an efficient police under a foreign inspector, on sound sanitation, on competent medical attendance, etc., this particular proposal may be dismissed as farcical. To quote one of our oldest residents, "Weihaiwei will be a washout!"

It is rumoured that the Chinese Government intends sending a force of 1,500 soldiers to the Territory to replace the company of Indian soldiers and the military police who form our garrison. The reputation of the individual who passes for a soldier in China is only too well known both to the Chinese and to foreigners. We do not want him; we would infinitely prefer to dispense with his "protection."

## THE MISSING LINK.

According to a Reuter's message from Peking, "the questions to be dealt with" by the Commission include "perhaps, the question of China's willingness to have Weihaiwei linked by rail with the hinterland." There should be no "perhaps" about it, for it cannot be too strongly insisted that there is one thing, and only one thing, that can save the port from gradual decay and final extinction, and that is, to give effect to Earl Balfour's suggestion. No unbiased observer, familiar with the peculiar conditions that prevail here, could possibly reach a different conclusion, or entertain another opinion.

## ENGLISH TO HARVEST SCENES IN

HOW THE CROP IS GAIN

(FROM "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

FARNBOROUGH, August 2nd.

Men and girls were busy in the near the little village of Church Crookham this afternoon cutting and gathering the Hampshire tobacco crop. Such a harvesting scene was so unusual in England, and so interesting, that it would not have been surprising to find a line of spectators pressing against the hedge-rows separating the fields from the quiet country road, but the work went on without any to watch its progress.

The first operation was with the man. They went methodically along rows of plants as tall as themselves, and with a sharp upward slash of the small knives they carried, severed thick sappy stalks about six inches above the soil. As the plants were cut they were laid carefully in straight green lines. The girls followed in the wake of the men. Their task was to pick the plants out by one, pierce the stem near the base with a spearhead and string the crop on their wooden laths. As each lath was filled the girls placed it on the frame-work of a small truck, which they trundled eventually to a specially designed light wagon fitted with a rack. The piercing of the stems released a flow of juice, and the hands of the collectors were stained black with the sticky liquid.

## IN THE DRIVING STEED.

When the wagon was fully loaded, the driver turned out of the field, crossed the road, and proceeded with his accumulation of plants to an enormous drying shed with a high-timbered roof and canvas walls. Here more men were waiting to receive the green tobacco and arrange the laden laths in five tiers in the upper part of the shed. Holes had been dug in the ground below for the laying of wood fires, and when the shed is full of cut plants the fires will be lighted to sterilize the leaves. The plants will hang for six weeks, and about the beginning of October will be removed to a rehandling shed for the final processes necessary before the tobacco is packed into drums for dispatch to the manufacturers.

There has been a certain amount of scoffing at the idea of establishing a British tobacco-growing industry, but the Hampshire experiment has already shown that the plants can be successfully cultivated in this country. Mr. A. J. Brandon, of Redfields, Church-Crookham, who is responsible for the undertaking, has twenty-three acres under tobacco this year, and he estimates that the yield of dried leaf per acre will be nearly eight hundred pounds in weight. This means that he is producing about eighteen thousand pounds of tobacco, and while, under existing conditions, the enterprise is not commercially remunerative, he has no difficulty in disposing of the crop. The best of the "bright" tobacco—young leaves which, cured by artificial heat, give a light golden tobacco comparing favourably with Rhodesian produce—is being used as it is sent from the farm for the manufacture of Hampshire cigarettes. Darker leaves find a ready sale for blending purposes.

## A SEVENTEENTH CENTURY INDUSTRY.

It is not generally known that tobacco was once grown on a very large scale in England. There was a time in the seventeenth century when the plant was cultivated in thirty-one of our counties. In 1660, however, the growing tobacco was prohibited by Act of Parliament, and it was not until 1910 that cultivation was again permitted. In that year the Asquith Government decided to encourage tobacco-growing experiments, and went to the extent of granting a protective rebate of 30 per cent. of the existing duty. This was satisfactory to the growers, but the principle of a rebate had its political opponents, and in 1913 the system of relief from duty was abandoned, and a grant of £20,000 from the Development Commission substituted. Payment of the grant involved, however, the formation of a society, as the Commission could not assist individual growers, and there were other complications which led to half the grant being swallowed up in administrative expenses. The scheme was not successful, and the acreage under tobacco, which had reached 130 acres, declined in two years to about forty acres. Then came the war, and for four years tobacco-growing had to be entirely suspended while the land was used for food production.

To-day the industry, which is now in a very interesting experimental stage, gets no assistance from the State, and there is a strong case for a renewal of the rebate, which proved so beneficial in the years from 1910 to 1913. If there is to be an English tobacco-growing industry on an extensive scale, it is felt that it must be protected in its initial stages, not only against American, but also against Dominion tobacco. There is a preference of one-sixth of the duty allowed in respect of Empire-grown tobacco, but the Dominion growers, with their more suitable climate and long experience, can on level terms with English growers sell at a lower price.

It is pointed out that in France to-day there are 32,000 acres under tobacco, and they are all farmed by small men. A rebate of one-third of the full duty, or an additional sixth in the existing circumstances, would, it is contended, result in a very considerable development of tobacco-growing in England, and provide employment for a large number of people. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has received a deputation on the subject, but has not so far seen his way to make the concession, but it is still hoped that during the period of about ten years which would be required to determine definitely the type of plants best suited to our soil, and to establish the industry on a sound basis, the Government will eventually treat tobacco-growing in the same spirit as that which is leading to the development of sugar-beet cultivation.



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### THE REAL TSARITSA. SOME WAR-TIME LETTERS.

The Berlin Correspondent of the Times writes:—

An adoring wife, a tender mother, a devoted trustworthy friend, a woman possessing a heart responding with the deepest sentiments to all the suffering caused by the war—such appears the late Tsaritsa in her letters to her husband Nicholas II. of Russia.

And yet, parallel with all these noble, elevated qualities, and next to a true and deeply religious feeling, one hears the voice of a woman suffering from delusions, who has an adoration akin to worship for the almost illiterate Rasputin whom she refers to as "God's man," "the envoy of God," and "He." This has an important influence upon her whole outlook.

This feeling is not concealed from her husband; on the contrary, she undoubtedly saw in him a most devoted ally. But since Rasputin had so great an influence upon her, and since she in turn exercised so powerful an influence over her husband, it was indirectly Rasputin who thus virtually directed the Tsar's mind in matters of policy. But whatever has been said of her secret relations with Rasputin by people ignorant of the true character of the Empress must now be definitely discarded.

So, also, must be abandoned the legend of her betrayal of Russia. At the time when the war was raging, when popular passion soared high, a good deal of credence was given to these inventions. From this correspondence one may see that if the Empress did occasionally receive by roundabout ways news of her family, it was invariably in connexion with the welfare of the wounded, or it was of an entirely personal nature.

The first volume of her correspondence will be published shortly by the Russian publishing firm "Slovo," in Berlin. The first volume comprises letters beginning in April, 1914, and ending in January, 1916. The letters were found at Ekaterinburg, after the murder of the Imperial Family, in a black wooden chest.

#### FAMILY ENDEARMENTS.

They are all written in English, as this was the language the Emperor and Empress always conversed in. The period her correspondence refers to may be too close to be seen in perspective and judged in a spirit of detachment, but the striking sincerity and honesty of these letters make them a most valuable contribution to the data which the future historian of the dark period of Russian history will be able to turn to.

There are in the first volume (a second is to follow) 199 letters, for the most part very long and comprehensive. They are written in a rather colloquial style, with a feminine wealth of dashes and punctuation, and they do not appear to have been edited in the sense of selection. The little endearments are left as they were found.

The Tsaritsa addresses her husband as "My Sweet Treasure," "My Very Own Own One," and sends him "a thousand kisses." Sometimes she signs herself "Wif," "Your own old wif, Alice." More often it was "Sunny," in abbreviation of her husband's pet name of "Sunshine" for her. She refers to little events of cryptic meaning to anyone outside the family, and refers by initials to persons whom it is sometimes impossible to identify.

But through the correspondence there flows an undercurrent, illuminating many events of Russia's internal struggle that are still not clear, while some of the portraits of prominent personalities add greatly to our knowledge of the late Tsar's advisers. Most clearly, however, does the Tsaritsa illustrate herself. She wrote with freedom and an absence of any literary self-consciousness, and the result is a highly stippled self-portrait. She shows plainly that she is aware of her own character, and that it is stronger than that of her husband.

#### "BE AN EMPEROR!"

A thousand little touches depict her powerful and proud, though superstitious, and exercising a far-reaching influence by her interference—there can be no other word—in public affairs. She frankly admits it. "My influence is feared," she writes "in one place; Gregory" (Rasputin) "has said so (not to me) and Voisekova, because they know I have a strong will, and because I, better than others, can see through them and help you to be strong. They try to get round when you are alone."

The Tsaritsa frequently reminds her husband that he is an autocrat, and shows some anxiety that he does not always live up to the part. Evidently she realizes that he is weak, and would stiffen his backbone. "I would like to make you self-reliant," she says in one of the letters the burden of which is "Nicky, be an emperor!" There are many passages in this strain.

Similarly, she is constantly seen exercising an influence over appointments. "Deary, if a new Com. of the Nijegoroditz is to be named, won't you propose Jagmin? I meddle in things not concerning me, but it's only a hint and it's your own regiment, so you can order whom you wish there." This is an example from many similar requests, occasionally preferred with an almost masculine cynicism.

The letters under review were, of course, written in the worst years of the war, and they contain a mass of intimate detail. The Tsaritsa was, well informed as to events. In addition to information given her from high quarters as to the broad progress of war, she received letters from her Royal relations in England. These she often copied into her own letters to the Tsar when he was away with his Army. "This miserable war," she writes, "when will it ever end? Wilhelm, I feel sure, must at times pass through hideous moments of despair when he grasps that it was he, and

especially his anti-Russian set, which began the war, and is dragging his country into ruin. All those little States, for years they will continue suffering from the after-effects. Only one thing I long, that our troops should behave exemplarily in every sense, and not rob and pillage—leaving that horror to the Prussian troops."

#### RASPUTIN'S INFLUENCE.

Of the figures that pass across the pages and that stand out the foremost is Anisimov, the Tsaritsa's friend and confidant, to a great extent, the link between the Tsaritsa and Rasputin. Many of the meetings of the two took place at Virobova House. Gromykin is another figure—"the old man," as the Tsaritsa calls him, who is wheedled or forced or tricked into doing things against his better judgment—at least, that is an impression of him gleaned from these letters.

But the central figure remains "our friend" Gregory Rasputin. The letters are full of his semi-mystic admonitions. "I always remember what our friend says, and how often we do not enough heed his words," says the Tsaritsa in a characteristic letter on June 16th, 1915. "He was so much against your going to the headquarters because people get round you there and make you do things which would have been better not done—here the atmosphere in your house is a healthier one, and you would see things more readily—if you would only come back quicker. I am not speaking because of a selfish feeling, but that I am in a constant dread what one is concocting—you see I have absolutely no faith in N. (Grand Duke Nicholas)—know him to be far from and, having gone against the man of God, his word can't be blessed nor his advice be good."

And at times she forwarded to her husband little homilies worked in an exalted and mystical phraseology which the "man of God" had composed for her comfort.

She is convinced that everyone who goes against the "man of God" will be severely punished by God. The police protocol which was drafted as a consequence of Rasputin's debauches at the fashionable Cafe-Chantant Villard does not shake her faith in him.

"They are only intrigues of enemies," she says. She sends Nicholas a stick that Rasputin had touched. Once she succeeded in obtaining from Virobova the remainder of some wine which was sent by Rasputin as a gift for the birthday of Anna. She drinks of this wine, gives some to her husband with the express demand that he should drink it.

In her letters she also constantly refers to a comb which Rasputin had given the Emperor. She does not tire of reminding him that before every important conversation he should comb his hair, with it, for she is convinced that if he does, God's protection will be with him. Superstition dominates in almost all her letters. Rasputin's sayings and goings are, to her, the symbol of divine sanction. On the faithful carrying out of his revelations the future of the dynasty and the future of Russia seem to her to depend.

With unwavering faith she communicates to the Emperor Gregory's advice on commencing an offensive near Riga, and with the same deep faith describes a visionary dream or transmits a message like the following, from a monk. "On the day of the Saint Tikhon, during the procession around the church in the village of Narabinsk, there suddenly appeared on the sky a cross, which was seen altogether for fifteen minutes, and just as the Holy Church was praying 'the cross of the Tsar is the support of the kingdom of believers.' I felicitate you on this vision, and believe that God sent this vision and sign in order to uphold visibly with belief his devoted ones. I pray for all of you."

To the message she adds:—"God grant that this be a good sign; crosses are not always." She sees in every step conspiracies against the Emperor and she considers it her duty to expose his enemies. She suspects the Ministers. A little later she accuses the Synod.

The letters collected in the first volume were written during the frequent, but mostly short, visits of the Emperor to the front. There is, as yet, no indication of the pending disaster. "Do not doubt," writes the Empress in one of her letters. "Believe, and all will be well."

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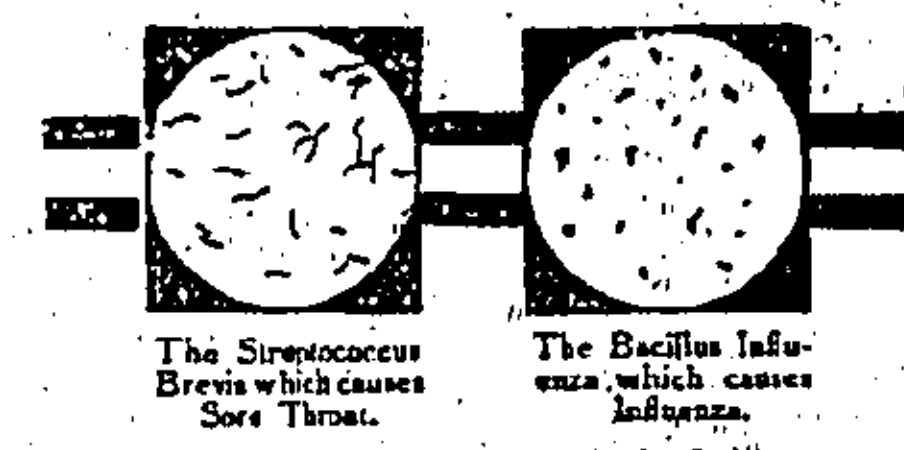


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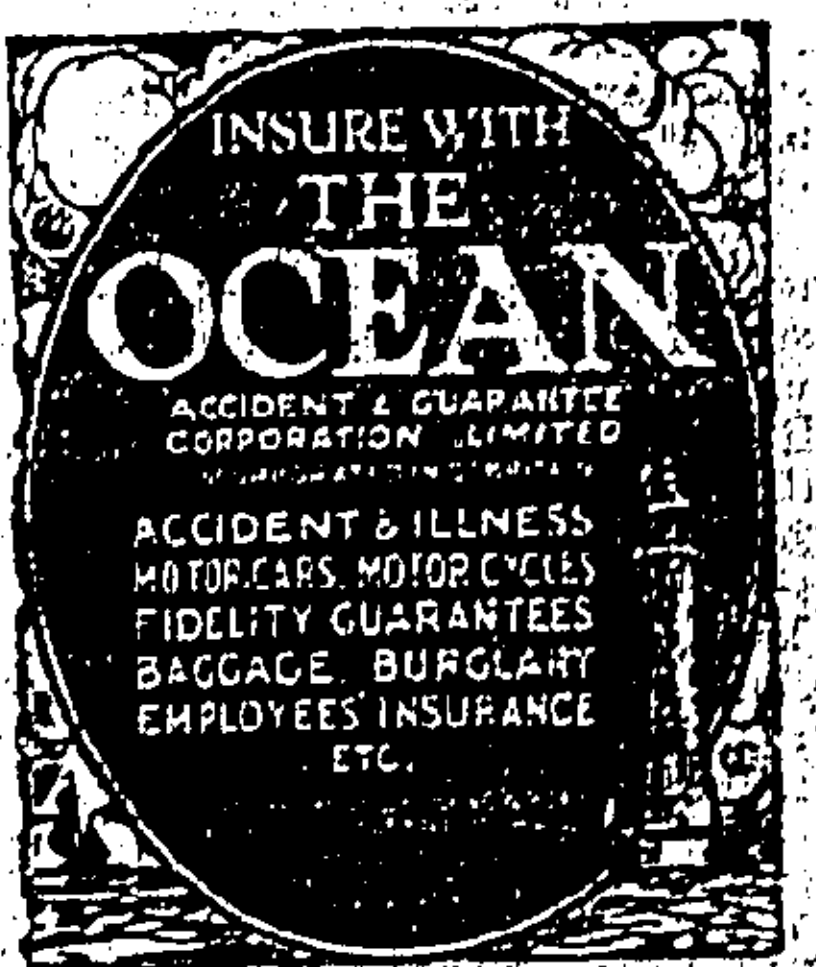
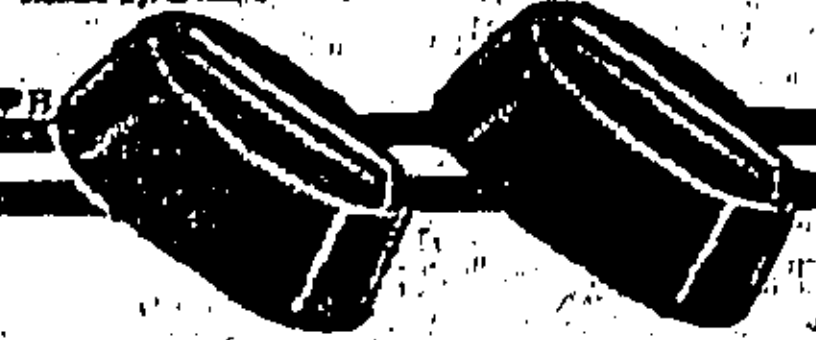
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## PASSENGER SERVICE.

CITY OF PARIS ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.  
CITY OF YORK ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.  
CITY OF SIMLA ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.  
CITY OF POONA ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

REISS &amp; CO., CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

(Tel. Central 780)

[3]

**BOSTON AND NEW YORK**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

## Sailings from Hongkong.

ANTIOCHUS ... via Suez Canal ... 5th October.  
CITY OF MELBOURNE ... via Suez Canal ... 15th October.  
ELLEROPHON ... via Suez Canal ... 25th October.  
KENTUCKY ... via Suez Canal ... 5th November.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

SUTHERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.)

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

REISS &amp; CO., CANTON.

[7]

**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

## SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT  
DESTINATION. STEAMERS & DISPLACEMENT. SAILING DATES.YANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA ... "PORTHOUS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 13th Oct.  
"CHAMBERD" ... 13,000 ... On or about 27th Oct.  
MARSEILLES via HAI- ... "ANGKOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 3rd Oct.  
FRONG, BAIGON, "ANGERS" ... 15,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.  
SINGAPORE, PEN- ... "AZAY LE RIDEAN" ... 15,000 ... On or about 31st Oct.  
ANG, COLOMBO, "PORTHOUS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 14th Nov.  
DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, "CHAMBERD" ... 13,000 ... On or about 28th Nov.  
& PORT SAID.

## COMMERCIAL LINE

ORAN, PORT-LEZ-TOURNAI, "LT. DE MISSISSY" ... Mid-Oct.  
HARVEY DUNKIRK & "MEINAM" ... 1st part Nov.  
ANTWERP ... "COM. RAMMEL" ... 1st part Dec.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—  
REPRESENTATION:

Telephone Central 742.

A. JOHARD,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good  
accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fast in service.  
Saloon and excellent cuisine.

## FOR:

**SWATOW AMOY & FOCHOW**

(HAND RETURN)

(Occupying 3 or 4 Days)

HAIPOONG ... Capt. W. S. Turnbull ... Thursday, 5th Oct. ... at 10 a.m.  
HAIHONG ... Capt. W. G. Pasmore ... Tuesday, 10th Oct. ... at 1 p.m.

Arrival and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAK &amp; CO.

General Manager.

**JAPAN COAL**

AND

**GENERAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS**

AGENTS FOR—

THE MITSUBISHI MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO.**MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA**

(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO., LTD.)

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO.

No. 14, PEDDER ST., HONGKONG.

**P. & O., British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines**

COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND.

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORISSA, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,  
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING  
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,  
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY  
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct., 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"SICILIA"	6,702	17th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo, & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,066	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KAMALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	27th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,390	10th Jan., 1923	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,580	24th Jan.	do.
"NELLORE"	6,883	7th Feb.	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	21st Feb.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,062	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Mar.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,014	4th Apr.	do.

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS**

"EGRA"	5,108	9th Oct.	Singapore.
"JAPAN"	6,000	16th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (North)**

"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct., 10 a.m.	(Manila, Iloilo, Sandakan, Thurs- day Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.)
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—  
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver,  
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)  
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

"EGRA"	5,108	4th Oct.	Amoy.
"SICILIA"	6,702	5th Oct. D.L.	Shanghai.
"TANDA"	7,000	7th Oct.	Amoy & Kobe.
"DONGOLA"	8,062	8th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan.
"ST. ALBANS"	6,000	8th Oct.	Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

**WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.**Passengers for Baggage must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while await in  
the on carrying steamer.First Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore  
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets  
Singapore to Colombo.

All Cables are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's  
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

**O. S. K.****SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, ANTWERP & MARSEILLES—  
Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &  
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.  
"PANAMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st Oct.  
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE  
"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Friday, 13th Oct.  
BAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.  
"KIRHU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th Oct.  
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.  
"BAIGON MARU" ... Sunday, 8th Oct.  
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—via Dairen—Taking  
cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco  
Panama and Cuban Ports.  
"HAYRE MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th Oct.  
NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Osaka.  
"ANNAN MARU" ... Wednesday, 4th Oct.  
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommoda-  
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger."KALIO MARU" ... Every Sunday, Noon.  
"AMAKURA MARU" ...  
TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY. ... Thursday, 5th Oct.  
"BOSHU MARU" ...  
Tel. Central No. 4090. ... Calls at Shanghai. Y. YASUDA, Manager.**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast  
freight steamers.

For BOSTON

and  
NEW YORK

For Freight and all particulars apply to—

Telephone Central 1182.

Telegrams (Parrylines)

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,

(Incorporated in Great Britain),  
St. George's Building.**C. N.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

For	Steamer	To Sail
HAIPOONG	"CHINHUA"	On 4th Oct., 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"KANCHOW"	On 4th Oct., 4 p.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SUJIANG"	On 5th Oct., 4 p.m.
BAIGON	"KANSU"	On 5th Oct., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 7th Oct., 4 p.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPOONG	"KAIFONG"	On 10th Oct., 7 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 10th Oct., 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO  
Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships Electric Fans in Saloon and  
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three  
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all  
Yantai and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding  
the inconvenience of transshipment at Weerung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via  
Swakow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.)

Agents.

Telephone Central 21.

CARGO &amp; PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE (John Swire &amp; Sons, Ltd.)

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports
"TAIYUAN"	2nd Oct.	6th Oct., 3 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply  
of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light  
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.  
Reduced Fares; Cargo heaved through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE  
(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.  
Telephone Central No. 25.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.,**

MANAGING AGENTS,

**U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY  
FLEET CORPORATION.****TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE**

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ \$620.50 First Class  
Throughout.

## AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... Leaves Hongkong ... Arrives San Francisco  
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... Oct. 3rd, at Noon ... Oct. 25th.  
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Oct. 14th ... Nov. 5th.  
S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Oct. 25th ... Nov. 18th.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

**HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE**

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

S.S. "LAKE FAULK" ... Oct. 7th, 5 p.m.

**TAMPA-INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.**For HAVANA, GALVESTON, NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE, TAMPA, BALTIMORE  
& NEW YORK.S.S. "ETHANALLEN" ... Oct. 10th.  
S.S. "HANOVER" ... Nov. 8th.  
S.S. "PATRICK HENRY" ... Dec. 7th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

**PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**Telephone Central 141. Cable Address "SOLANO" ... Union Building, Hongkong.  
Agents at Canton—REISS & Co.**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.****REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON**

For NEW YORK &amp; BOSTON via SUEZ

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 15th November.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT,  
BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.PIUMME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port  
on through Bills of Lading.**FOR SHANGHAI**

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 14th October.

**FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE**

S.S. "TRIESTE" ... sailing on or about 31st October.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMLAZI" ... sailing on or about 31st October.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED**

Agents.



